



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,048	09/09/2003	Ari Sinisalo	915-005.068	3262
4955	7590	04/09/2008	EXAMINER	
WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP			MENDOZA, JUNIOR O	
BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5				
755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MONROE, CT 06468			2623	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/09/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/659,048	SINISALO, ARI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	JUNIOR O. MENDOZA	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 January 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 3, 5 – 10, 14, 16, 18 – 23 and 27 – 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi (JP 2000324544A, Application Number 11-130636) in view of Wendelrup (Pub No US 2002/0066115). Hereinafter, referenced as Takashi and Wendelrup, respectively.

Regarding **claim 1**, Takashi discloses a method for use in a digital mobile station operating in a wireless communication network (A mobile phone equipment that can be carried, such as a cell phone unit, personal handicap phone, and mobile phone equipment, paragraph [0001] also exhibited on fig 1),

which mobile station comprises a main processing unit (CPU 10 as exhibited on figure 2)

and a digital signal processor to generate a digital transmission signal flow for a wireless transmission connection in said communication network (When working as a cell phone = The layout processing circuit 17 works according to the indicative data obtained from the CPU 10; where the indicative data is the content processed by the following components: the control program memory 13, the transmitter/ receiver 14; paragraph [0011] and [0012]. When connected to an external TV display 3 = The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, where a change over switch 22 connects CPU 10 and the layout processing circuit 17, paragraph [0012] and [0013] also exhibited on fig 2), comprising:

generating a video signal in said mobile station (The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2)

by controlling said main processing unit and said digital signal processor to generate, instead of the transmission signal flow, one or more digital video signal flows from image material stored in or transmitted into a memory of the mobile station (Once an external TV display is connected, the connection detection mechanism will activate switch 22 which will connect the CPU 10, the layout processing circuit 18, memory 19 and the video signal generator 20 in order to output the video content to the external TV display, paragraph [0011] and [0012] also exhibited on fig 2 and 3; where the mobile device includes memory components such as mail box 12, control program memory 13, telephone directory memory 16, etc; paragraph [0011]).

However, it is noted that Takashi fails to explicitly disclose that the video signal is a digital signal. Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses that the

video signal is a digital signal (The digital video signals may be sent as digital video signals to a digital display 25, paragraph [0034] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of having the content in digital form, which allows the transmission of such content thought a fast and reliable media, such as firewire, in order to provide high quality content.

Regarding **claim 3**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 1; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that said one or more digital video signal flows are led to a digital video output of the mobile station (The digital video signal is sent to a digital video out terminal connector 8, paragraph [0034] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3).

Regarding **claim 5**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 3; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that said digital video output is arranged to be suitable for a digital television environment (The digital video signal is sent to a digital video out terminal connector 8 which can be connected to a digital video display unit 25; paragraph [0034] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of having the content in

digital form, which allows the transmission of such content thought a fast and reliable media, such as firewire, in order to provide high quality content.

Regarding **claim 6**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 1; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that said one or more digital video signal flows are converted in the mobile station to one or more analog video signals which is/are further led to an analog video output of the mobile station (The digital video signal can also be send to a digital to analog converter 15 which outputs the video in analog form in terminal connector 8; paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3).

Regarding **claim 7**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 6; moreover, Takashi discloses using substantially a same *hardware* used in the mobile station for a transmission signal and a wireless connection in a communication network (Switch 22 toggles between a cell phone mode and a data transmission mode; where the same data processing means are implemented for both modes as exhibited on fig 2).

It is noted that Takashi fails to explicitly disclose that said one or more digital video signal flows are converted in the mobile station to one or more analog video signals by a converter. However, Wendelrup discloses that said one or more digital video signal flows are converted in the mobile station to one or more analog video signals by a converter (The digital video signal is sent to a digital to analog converter 15 which outputs the video in analog form; paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of implementing the same hardware to work several applications, which saves the money that would have been spent on including more of the same hardware, consequently allowing companies to sell hardware devices at a lower price.

Regarding **claim 8**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 7; moreover, Takashi discloses that said one or more video signals are led to the video output of the mobile station by simultaneously disconnecting said converter from a radio frequency part corresponding transmitter of the mobile station (Switch 22 toggles between a cell phone mode and a data transmission mode; where the same data processing means are implemented for both modes; moreover, once a data transmission mode is chosen switch 22 disconnects from the cell phone mode as exhibited on fig 2).

It is noted that Takashi fails to explicitly disclose that the video signals are analog signals. However, Wendelrup discloses that the video signals are analog signals (The digital video signal can also be send to a digital to analog converter 15 which outputs the video in analog form in terminal connector 8; paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3).

Regarding **claim 9**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 6; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that said analog video output is arranged based on a composite video signal (The decoded video signals, in the digital portable communication device 1, extracted from the video codec 14 are connected to a digital to analog converter 15 and RGB Modulator, paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1 - 3).

Regarding **claim 10**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 9; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that said analog video output is arranged according to one of the following systems: PAL, NTSC or SECAM system (The analog video signals are modulated in the modulator 16 to form a standard video signal, such as a PAL, SECAM or NTSC signal, all of which are well known television standards, paragraph [0035] also exhibited on fig 1).

Regarding **claim 14**, Takashi discloses a digital mobile station operating in a wireless communication network, which mobile station comprises:

A memory (The mobile device includes memory components such as mail box 12, control program memory 13, telephone directory memory 16, memory 19 etc; paragraph [0011]).

a main processing unit and a digital signal processor to generate a transmission signal flow for a wireless transmission connection in said communication network (When working as a cell phone = The layout processing circuit 17 works according to

the indicative data obtained from the CPU 10; where the indicative data is the content processed by the following components: the control program memory 13, the transmitter/ receiver 14; paragraph [0011] and [0012]. When connected to an external TV display 3 = The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, where a change over switch 22 connects CPU 10 and the layout processing circuit 17, paragraph [0012] and [0013] also exhibited on fig 2),

wherein for generating a video signal in said mobile station, said main processing unit and said digital signal processor are controlled to generate, instead of the transmission signal flow, one or more video signal flows from image material stored in or transmitted into the memory of the mobile station (The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2; once an external TV display is connected, the connection detection mechanism will activate switch 22 which will connect the CPU 10, the layout processing circuit 18, memory 19 and the video signal generator 20 in order to output the video content to the external TV display, paragraph [0011] and [0012] also exhibited on fig 2 and 3).

However, it is noted that Takashi fails to explicitly disclose that the video signal is a digital signal. Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses that the video signal is a digital signal (The digital video signals may be sent as digital video signals to a digital display 25, paragraph [0034] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of having the content in

digital form, which allows the transmission of such content thought a fast and reliable media, such as firewire, in order to provide high quality content.

Regarding **claims 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claims 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; therefore, claims 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, respectively.

Regarding **claim 27**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 14; moreover, Wendelrup discloses that the mobile station is arranged to operate in one or more of the following wireless networks: GSM, GPRS, PDC, CDMA IS-95, TDMA IS-136, WCDMA, or CDMA-2000 (Telephone 1 is connected to base station 27 via a GSM network, paragraph [0038] also exhibited on fig 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of implementing a popular standard of communication that provides a high quality data connection for the mobile station.

Regarding **claim 28**, Takashi discloses a computer readable medium having application software embodied therein for use in a digital mobile station (Control

program memory 13 which consists of ROM and memorizes the programs for control of the device, paragraph [0009]), which mobile station comprises

a main processing unit and a digital signal processor (When working as a cell phone = The layout processing circuit 17 works according to the indicative data obtained from the CPU 10; where the indicative data is the content processed by the following components: the control program memory 13, the transmitter/ receiver 14; paragraph [0011] and [0012]. When connected to an external TV display 3 = The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, where a change over switch 22 connects CPU 10 and the layout processing circuit 17, paragraph [0012] and [0013] also exhibited on fig 2)

to generate a transmission signal flow for a wireless transmission connection in the communication network, wherein said application software when loaded in the mobile station and executed in the mobile station is arranged to control said main processing unit and said digital signal processor to generate, instead of the transmission signal flow, one or more digital video signal flows from image material stored in or transmitted into memory of the mobile station (The video signal generation 20 generated the video signal, paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 2; once an external TV display is connected, the connection detection mechanism will activate switch 22 which will connect the CPU 10, the layout processing circuit 18, memory 19 and the video signal generator 20 in order to output the video content to the external TV display, paragraph [0011] and [0012] also exhibited on fig 2 and 3).

However, it is noted that Takashi fails to explicitly disclose that the video signal is a digital signal. Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Wendelrup discloses that the video signal is a digital signal (The digital video signals may be sent as digital video signals to a digital display 25, paragraph [0034] also exhibited on fig 1 and 3)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Wendelrup, for the purpose of having the content in digital form, which allows the transmission of such content thought a fast and reliable media, such as firewire, in order to provide high quality content.

Regarding **claims 29 and 30**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claims 29 and 30; therefore, claims 29 and 30 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 3 and 6, respectively.

Regarding **claim 31**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claim 31; therefore, claim 31 is rejected for the same reasons as in claims 1, 5 and 14.

Regarding **claim 32**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 31; moreover, Takashi discloses that said audiovisual device is a television set, a monitor, a data or video projector, a video recorder, a video disc device, a computer, or

another display device or video signal recording device equipped with an analog or digital video input (Television 3 as exhibited on fig 1).

4. **Claims 2 and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Wendelrup further in view of Malladi et al (Patent No US 5,912,676). Hereinafter, referenced Malladi.

Regarding **claim 2**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 1; however, it is noted that Takashi and Wendelrup fail to explicitly disclose that said at least one or more digital video signal flows are formed from the image material one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the generation of the one or more digital video signal flows is performed image line by image line.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Malladi discloses that said at least one or more digital video signal flows are formed from the image material one image at a time in such a way that in a single image, the generation of the one or more digital video signal flows is performed image line by image line (Devices are capable of storing and retrieving data to and from memory according to different frame storage format such as a scan line format, col. 5 lines 45-52)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi and Wendelrup by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Malladi, for the purpose of storing frame

data in scan-line structure since it is simple and easy to design; moreover, the scan-line structure storage format is straightforward for display operation because display unit reads frame data in scan-line style

Regarding **claim 15**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claim 15; therefore, claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 2.

5. **Claims 4 and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Wendelrup further in view of Mizuguchi (Pub No US 2003/0093796). Hereinafter, referenced Mizuguchi.

Regarding **claim 4**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 3; however, it is noted that Takashi and Wendelrup fail to explicitly disclose that said digital video output is arranged according to an IEEE 1394 standard.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Mizuguchi discloses that said digital video output is arranged according to an IEEE 1394 standard (Mail receiving means 24, such as mobile phones, paragraph [0103], may include a digital connection interface in order to interact with a TV with a digital terminal; where IEEE 1394 is used as the digital connection standard, paragraph [0084] also exhibited on fig 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi and Wendelrup by specifically providing

the elements mentioned above, as taught by Mizuguchi, for the purpose of including an interface at a low cost, which offers a simplified implementation.

Regarding **claim 17**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claim 17; therefore, claim 17 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 4.

6. **Claims 11 and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Wendelrup further in view of Nemirofky et al. (Patent No US 5,761,601). Hereinafter, referenced Nemirofky.

Regarding **claim 11**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 3; however, it is noted that Takashi and Wendelrup fail to explicitly disclose that before leading said one or more digital video signal flows to the video output, said one or more signal flows is amplified in an adapter or corresponding device.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Nemirofky discloses that before leading said one or more digital video signal flows to the video output, said one or more signal flows is amplified in an adapter or corresponding device (At the source, the digital video signals are amplified at HPA 42 before it is transmitted, col. 7 lines 49-52 also exhibited on fig 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi and Wendelrup by specifically providing

the elements mentioned above, as taught by Nemirofky, for the purpose of increasing the content power level before transmission, decreasing the amount of error and creating an efficient transmission environment.

Regarding **claim 24**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claim 24; therefore, claim 24 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 11.

7. **Claims 12, 13, 25 and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashi in view of Wendelrup further in view of Honma (Pub No US 2002/0196349). Hereinafter, referenced Honma.

Regarding **claim 12**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 6; however, it is noted that Takashi and Wendelrup fail to explicitly disclose that before leading said one or more analog video signals to the video output, said one or more signals is amplified in an adapter or corresponding device.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Honma discloses that before leading said one or more analog video signals to the video output, said one or more signals is amplified in an adapter or corresponding device (The digital video signal is converted to analog video by a D/A converter and amplified before being send to a TV monitor; paragraph [0051] also exhibited on fig 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi and Wendelrup by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Honma, for the purpose of amplifying the video content before transmission which helps prevent data loss and errors.

Regarding **claim 13**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose the method according to claim 6; however, it is noted that Takashi and Wendelrup fail to explicitly disclose that a coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding interface.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Honma discloses that a coupling impedance of said analog video output is matched in an adapter or corresponding interface (The digital video signal is converted to analog video by a D/A converter and amplified before being send to a TV monitor; where the output impedance is also adjusted at the video amplifier 14; paragraph [0051] also exhibited on fig 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Takashi and Wendelrup by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Honma, for the purpose of maximizing the power transfer and minimize reflections from the load.

Regarding **claims 25 and 26**, Takashi and Wendelrup disclose all the limitations of claims 25 and 26; therefore, claims 25 and 26 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 12 and 13, respectively.

***Citation of Pertinent Prior Art***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Klumpp (Pub No US 2002/0092025) – System with information output device and mobile communications terminal.

***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

/Son P Huynh/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2623

/Junior O Mendoza/  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2623

/J. O. M./  
April 2, 2008